

PATENT

Case Docket No. 36856.394

Date: November 8, 2000

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

Inventor(s): Masashi MORIKAMI

For: **VARIABLE RESISTOR**
☐ Applicant(s) claim(s) benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of United States provisional application No. _____ filed _____
Enclosed are:28 Pages of Specification9 Sheet(s) of drawings ☐ formal ☒ informal☐ Declaration and Power of Attorney ☐ Will follow.
☐ Form PTO-1595 and an Assignment of the invention to Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of 26-10 Tenjin 2-chome, Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto-fu 617-8555, JAPAN ☐ Will follow

☐ A certified copy of Japanese Patent Appln. No. 11-316788 filed on November 8, 1999, from which priority is claimed in the subject case pursuant to Rule 55b and 35 U.S.C. 119.

☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 37 CFR 1.27.

☐ Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO 1449, and 2 cited reference(s).

☐ Change of Correspondence Address

☐ Preliminary Amendment

☒ General authorization/request to Petition for Extensions of Time

☒ Return Postcard

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TOTAL CLAIMS	-20=	-0-	X 40	\$	OR	X 80	\$108.00
INDEP CLAIMS	-3=		X+ 130	\$	OR	+ 260	\$-0-
MULTIPLE DEP CLAIMS PRESENTED			TOTAL =			TOTAL:	\$818.00

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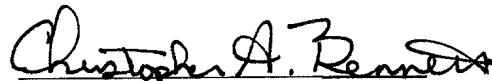
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Respectfully submitted,



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PATENT

Docket No:36856.394

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Masahi MORIKAMI

For: VARIABLE RESISTOR



CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents
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Sir:

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I hereby certify that an application for patent, including:

One-page cover sheet; 28 pages of Specification (which includes 26 claims and a one-page Abstract); 9 Sheets of informal Drawings; a General Authorization/Request to Petition for Extensions of Time; a Credit Card Payment Form (PTO-2038) authorizing a charge to my credit card in the amount of \$818.00 to cover the filing fee; a Transmittal Letter (Form PTO 1082); and Return Postcard are being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Date of Deposit: November 8, 2000

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Christopher A. Bennett".
Christopher A. Bennett

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Masashi MORIKAMI Serial No.: Currently unknown Filing Date: Concurrently herewith For: VARIABLE RESISTOR	
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GENERAL AUTHORIZATION/REQUEST TO PETITION FOR EXTENSIONS OF TIME

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

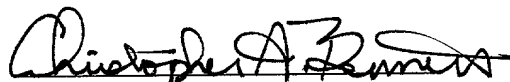
Dear Sir:

With reference to the subject application, and pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, Applicant(s) hereby authorize(s) and request(s) the Commissioner to treat any correspondence requiring a petition for extension of time as containing such a request therefor for the appropriate length of time. This general authorization is effective during the pendency of this application, including any division or continuing application therefrom.

Where no check is received by the Commissioner, you are hereby authorized to charge payment of the requisite petition fees, or charge any additional fee required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17, or credit any overpayment of same, to Deposit Account No. 50-1353. A duplicate copy of this general authorization is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 8, 2000


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Attorney Docket No. 36856.394

VARIABLE RESISTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a variable resistor used in industrial equipment such as a hearing aid, a measuring instrument, communications equipment, a sensor, or other such electronic apparatus, and in particular, the present invention relates to a miniaturized variable resistor.

2. Description of the Related Art

In recent years, reduction in the size and the weight of electronic equipment has been required, and circuit components provided within electronic equipment are also required to be small-sized components. For a variable resistor which is used in a circuit, an ultra-miniature variable resistor having a diameter or side length of about 2 mm has been used. A variable resistor requires a slider which is a spring component. However, the miniaturization of the slider makes it difficult to achieve good electrical contact and sliding characteristics.

In Figs. 1 and 2, a conventional ultra-miniature

As shown in Fig. 3, the slider 4 is defined by a thin metallic plate having an annular arm portion 41 making sliding contact with the arcuate resistor 51 of the substrate 5, and an I-shaped arm 42 arranged to contact the collector electrode 52 of the substrate 5. The annular arm portion 41 is bent up at the portion corresponding to the diameter, and the I-shaped arm portion 42 extends in a direction that is substantially perpendicular to the bent-up line of the annular arm portion 41, and is located inside of the annular arm portion 41. In the left side view of Fig. 3, the solid line designates the state under a load, and the two-dot chain line designates the state without a load. In the slider 4, a pair of through holes 44 for fitting to the protrusions 31 (see Fig. 4) of the rotor 3 are provided at bilaterally symmetrical positions around the I-shaped arm portion 42. The slider 4 is mounted on the rotor 3 so as to be rotatable together with the rotor 3, by fitting the

very difficult. For example, when the diameter of the slider 4 is 1.5 mm, the diameter of the protrusions needs to be about 0.2 mm. The process of welding such a small protrusions 31 is thus very difficult, and a desired fixing strength cannot be reliably achieved even though welding is executed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to overcome the problems described above, preferred embodiments of the present invention provide a variable resistor arranged to effectively and reliably prevent a slider from backwardly tilting toward a rotor, and thereby maintaining stable contact between the slider and a substrate.

According to one preferred embodiment of the present invention, a variable resistor includes a case, a rotor rotatably accommodated in the case, the rotor being rotationally operated from the outside of the case, a substrate located in the case, the substrate having a collector electrode at an approximate central portion of the surface thereof, and having an arcuate resistor disposed outside of the collector electrode so as to be substantially concentric therewith, a slider mounted on the rotor so as to be rotatable together with the rotor, the slider having an annular arm portion arranged to achieve sliding contact with

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the arcuate resistor on the substrate, and having a substantially I-shaped arm portion arranged to contact the collector electrode, and a base portion that is integral with the slider, the base portion being coupled at one end thereof with the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion by a folded-back structure, and extending up to the vicinity of the position corresponding to the tip portion of the annular arm portion, the rear surface of the base portion being supported by the rotor. In this variable resistor, the annular arm portion is bent up at the portion corresponding to the diameter or at the portion in the vicinity thereof. The substantially I-shaped arm portion extends in a direction that is substantially perpendicular to the bent-up line of the annular arm portion, and is located inside of the annular arm portion.

The annular arm portion of the slider rotates and makes sliding contact with the arcuate resistor of the substrate around the substantially I-shaped arm portion making contact with the collector electrode of the substrate, as a fulcrum. In such an operational state in which both of the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion are under a load, a moment in the backward-tilting direction acts on the slider around the root of the bent up portion of the annular arm portion, as a fulcrum. In the slider in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the

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between the annular arm portion and the base portion in the direction opposite to the bending-up direction of the annular arm portion. In the slider having a conventional structure, since the substantially I-shaped arm portion is folded and raised, work-hardening occurs in the folded portion under the influence of bending work, with the result that the elastic region in the substantially I-shaped arm portion, that is, the effective spring length L_1 thereof (see Fig. 5A) becomes smaller. This creates a problem that the contact pressure between the substantially I-shaped arm portion and the collector electrode becomes greater than is needed. On the other hand, in the above-described construction in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, since the substantially I-shaped arm portion is substantially linear, and the raising of the root portion of the substantially I-shaped arm portion by folding is not done, work-hardening due to bending work does not occur, and the stress with respect to the load disperses throughout the substantially I-shaped arm portion. This allows a wider elastic region to be available. That is, it is possible to make the effective spring length longer, and to set the contact pressure between the substantially I-shaped arm portion and the collector electrode to an appropriate value.

Preferably, a pair of through holes for fitting to the

protrusions of the rotor are provided on the opposite surfaces of the annular arm portion and the base portion in the vicinity of the folded-back structure, and substantially at bilaterally symmetrical positions around the substantially I-shaped arm portion. Specifically, the through holes are preferably arranged at common positions relative to the annular arm portion and the base portion, and the insertion of the protrusions of the rotor into the through holes of the slider prevents the slider from slipping with respect to the rotor, when the rotor is rotated. In this case, since the slider is prevented from backwardly tilting, there is no need to fix the protrusions by weld-caulking. Also, since the load applied on the protrusions is small, even such thin protrusions do not cause any problem.

The above-described variable resistor in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention may be applied to hearing aids. In hearing aids, variable resistors are used for sensibility adjustment or other adjustment. In accordance with the miniaturization of hearing aids, miniature size variable resistors have been required. Use of a variable resistor of miniature size and having stable characteristics allows the reliability of a hearing aid to be greatly improved.

In the present invention, the method for attaching the

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The above and other characteristics, elements, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a conventional variable resistor.

Fig. 3 illustrates a left-side view, a front view, and a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in the front view, each showing the slider included in the variable resistor in Fig. 1.

Figs. 5A and 5B are partially sectional views

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an example of a variable resistor in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 8 illustrates a left side view, a front view, a cross-sectional view taken along the line B-B in the front view, and a rear elevation each showing the slider used in the variable resistor in Fig. 6.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view illustrating the slider and rotor used in the variable resistor shown in Fig. 6, as viewed from the rear side.

Figs. 11A and 11B are partially sectional views illustrating the variable resistor before and after the substrate is built in the variable resistor shown in Fig. 6, respectively.

Figs. 6 through 11 illustrate an example of a variable resistor in accordance a preferred embodiment of the present

invention. This example is used for, for example, a hearing aid.

Since this variable resistor has the same structure as the variable resistor shown in Figs. 1 through 5, except for the slider 8, the same elements and parts as shown in Figs. 1 through 5 are identified by the same reference numerals to avoid repetitive description.

A case 1 is molded in one piece so as to have a substantially cylindrical shape using a heat-resistant thermoplastic resin or thermosetting resin, in order to resist the heating generated by soldering and to allow a stable operation in a high-temperature atmosphere.

A substantially circular opening 11 is provided in the top surface of the case 1, and a stopper portion 12 is arranged to protrude from the inner peripheral surface thereof. A stopper portion 21 for a shaft 2 is inserted into the opening 11, and the rotational angle of the shaft 2 is regulated by abutting the stopper portion 21 of the shaft against the stopper portion 12 of the case. The shaft 2 is also preferably made of the same material as the case 1, but may alternatively be formed of a metal. On the top end surface of the shaft 2, a tool engaging groove 22 is arranged to extend in the diametric direction. A thin shaft portion 23 is arranged to protrude from the bottom end surface of the shaft 2. A substantially cylindrical internal

space 13 accommodating the rotor 3, the slider 8, and the substrate 5 is provided in the lower portion of the case 1. The substrate 5 is fitted to the lower-end opening portion 14 of the case 1. The substrate 5 is prevented from slipping off by inwardly thermal-caulking the end portion of this opening portion. A sealing resin is filled into the recess defined by the lower-end opening portion 14 and the substrate 5 and is arranged to seal the recess.

The rotor 3 is also molded in one piece into a disk shape using the same material as the case 1, and a hole 32 to be fitted into the shaft portion 23 of the shaft 2 is provided at the approximate center of the rotor. The shaft 2 and the rotor 3 are integrated, by inserting the shaft portion 23 of the shaft 2 into the hole 32, and thermal-caulking the tip thereof. As coupling member for the shaft 2 and rotor 3, for example, a claw portion for preventing the shaft portion 23 from slipping off, may be provided at the tip of the shaft portion 23, in place of the method in which the tip of the shaft portion 23 is thermal-caulked. Two protrusions 31 are provided on the bottom surface of the rotor 3 for preventing the slipping rotation of the slider 8 with respect to the rotor 3.

The substrate 5 defines a disk to be fitted into the lower-end opening 14 of the case 1, and is molded integrally using the same material as the case 1. A through hole is

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provided at the approximate center of the surface of the substrate 5, and the upper end of the lead terminal 73 fitted into the approximately central through hole is exposed on the surface of the substrate 5, constituting a collector electrode 52. An arcuate resistor 51 around the collector electrode 52 is provided on the surface of the substrate 5. Through holes are also provided in both ends of this resistor 51, and the lead terminals 71 and 72 inserted into these through holes are connected to both ends of the resistor 51. Meanwhile, Figs. 6 and 7 show an example of a lead terminal type variable resistor in which the lead terminals 71 through 73 are inserted into the through holes in the substrate 5, but the type of variable resistor is not particularly limited to this type. The variable resistor in accordance with various preferred embodiments of the present invention may be constructed as a surface-mount type omitting the lead terminals 71-73.

The slider 8 is preferably made of a conductive thin metallic plate formed of copper alloy, stainless steel, precious metal based alloy, or other suitable material having good spring property, and is subjected to surface processing using a precious metal or other suitable material, as appropriate. As shown in Fig. 8, in the slider 8, an annular arm portion 81, an substantially I-shaped arm portion 82, and a base portion 83 are stamped out from one

metallic plate, which are connected together. The annular arm portion 81, substantially I-shaped arm portion 82, and base portion 83 are folded back in a closely contacted state at the coupling portion 84 defining a boundary. The annular arm portion 81 is bent up along the bending-up line 85 in the diametric direction, and a sliding contact 81a for making sliding contact with the arcuate resistor 51 of the substrate 5, is arranged to protrude from the tip portion of the annular arm portion 81. The substantially I-shaped arm portion 82 extends in a direction that is substantially perpendicular to the bending-up line 85 of the annular arm portion 81, and is a linear arm located inside the annular arm portion 81. A contact member 82a arranged to contact the collector electrode 52 is arranged to protrude from the tip of the substantially I-shaped arm portion 82.

The base portion 83 is constructed as a disk having substantially the same diameter as the annular arm portion 81. The base portion 83 extends up to the vicinity of the position corresponding to the tip portion of the annular arm portion 81 where the sliding contact member 81a is provided. The rear surface of the base portion 83 is supported on the surface of the rotor 3. A fold-back portion 86 near the coupling portion 84 where the base portion and the annular and I-shaped arm portions are folded and closely contacted, is folded in the direction opposite to the bending-up

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Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with their corresponding n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.

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the sliding contact 81a.

In this preferred embodiment of the present invention, since the effective spring length of the annular arm portion 81 and that of the substantially I-shaped arm portion 82 of the slider 8 are substantially the same, the spring elasticity of the two arm portions 81 and 82 are also preferably substantially the same.

As shown in Fig. 11, when the substrate 5 is assembled into the case 1, since both of the annular arm portion 81 and the substantially I-shaped arm portion 82 are subjected to a load, a moment in the backward-tilting direction occurs with respect to the slider 8 around the bending-up line 85 of the annular arm portion 81, as a fulcrum (see Fig. 8B). However, since the slider 8 is integral with the base portion 83, and the rear surface of this base portion 83 is supported by the rotor 3, it is possible to stably support the slider 8 with respect to the moment M, and to reliably prevent the slider 8 from backwardly tilting. This stabilizes the contact between the resistor 51 and the annular arm portion 81, and that between the collector electrode 52 and the substantially I-shaped arm portion 82, which greatly improves reliability.

The protrusions 31, which are fitted in the through holes 87 and 88, have no need to prevent the slider 8 from backwardly tilting, but have only to prevent the slipping

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rotation of the slider 8 with respect to the rotor 3. The protrusions 31, therefore, are not required to be welded. Also, since the protrusions 31 are subjected to only a small load, they can prevent a damage of the slider even if the protrusions 31 are small.

The present invention is not limited to the above-described preferred embodiments. The shape of the base portion 83 is not limited to a disk shape. Alternatively, any shape, such as an annular shape, a cross shape, or other shapes may be used. Corresponding to this, an engaging portion for stopping the rotation of the base portion 83 may also be provided on the bottom surface of the rotor 3. Any shape which meets the condition that the base portion 83 is supported by the rotor 3 over a wide region in the longitudinal direction of the annular arm portion 81, and which can support a moment M in the backward-tilting direction applied to the slider 8, may be used.

Also, although the annular arm portion 81, the substantially I-shaped arm portion 82, and the base portion 83 are folded back in a closely contacted state, they may be folded back without being closely contacted.

Furthermore, the outer shape of the case 1 is not limited to a substantially cylindrical shape, but it may be a square cylindrical shape or other shape. In this case, it is preferable that the outer shape of the substrate 5 be not

a disk-like shape, but have a square-plate shape.

In the present invention, the shape of the annular arm portion of the slider is not limited to an annular shape in the strict sense. The term "annular shape" used herein is a concept including similar shapes. It is possible that the shape of the annular arm portion of the slider constitutes a closed loop. Also, the shape of the substantially I-shaped arm portion is not limited to an I-shaped configuration in the strict sense, but has only to be substantially linear.

As is evident from the above description, in accordance with preferred embodiments of the present invention, in the state in which the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion are in pressure contact with the substrate, a moment in the backward-tilting direction acts on the slider around the root of the bent up portion of the annular arm portion, as a fulcrum, but in the slider, since a base portion which is coupled with the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion by a folded-back structure is integral with the slider, and the base portion extends up to the vicinity of the position corresponding to the tip portion of the annular arm portion, as well as the rear surface of the base portion is supported by the rotor, the base portion supports the moment in the backward-tilting direction, and can surely prevent the slider from backwardly tilting. This stabilizes

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Moreover, in accordance with various preferred embodiments of the present invention, since the slider does not necessarily need to be fixed with respect to the rotor by weld-caulking, unlike the conventional art, and only the rotation of the slider with respect to the rotor needs to be stopped by any engaging structure, it is possible to simplify the assembling work.

While the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, many modifications may be applied in the light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A variable resistor, comprising:

a case;

a rotor rotatably mounted in said case, said rotor being arranged to be rotationally operated from outside of the case;

a substrate provided in said case, said substrate having a collector electrode at an approximately central portion of the surface thereof, and having an arcuate resistor disposed outside said collector electrode so as to be substantially concentric therewith;

a slider mounted on said rotor so as to be rotatable together with said rotor, said slider having an annular arm portion arranged to make sliding contact with said arcuate resistor of said substrate, and having a substantially I-shaped arm portion arranged to make contact with said collector electrode; and

a base portion integral with said slider, said base portion having a folded back structure and being coupled at one end thereof with said annular arm portion and said substantially I-shaped arm portion by said folded-back structure, said base portion extending up to a position corresponding to a tip portion of said annular arm portion and a rear surface of said base portion being supported by

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said rotor; wherein

said annular arm portion is bent up at a portion thereof;

said substantially I-shaped arm portion extends in a direction that is substantially perpendicular to the bent-up portion of said annular arm portion, and is located inside of said annular arm portion.

2. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein said annular arm portion, said substantially I-shaped arm portion, and said base portion are coupled to each other such that said base portion is folded-back, and said annular arm portion, said substantially I-shaped arm portion, and said base portion are disposed in close contact with each other.

3. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein said substantially I-shaped arm portion is raised without folding said substantially I-shaped arm portion and is raised by a portion of the folded-back portion located between said annular arm portion and said base portion in a direction opposite to the bending-up direction of said annular arm portion.

4. A variable resistor according to claim 3, wherein

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an inclined surface is provided on a bottom surface of the rotor corresponding to the folded-back portion of the slider in the direction opposite to the bending-up direction of the annular arm portion.

5. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein the case has a lower-end opening portion and the substrate is fixed to the lower-end opening portion of the case.

6. A variable resistor according to claim 1, further comprising protrusions provided on the bottom surface of the rotor and arranged to prevent slipping rotation of the slider with respect to the rotor.

7. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein the substrate includes through holes and lead terminals extend through the through holes in the substrate.

8. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein a sliding contact member for making sliding contact with the arcuate resistor of the substrate is arranged to protrude from the tip portion of the annular arm portion.

9. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein a contact member arranged to contact the collector electrode

10. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein the base portion has a disk configuration having substantially the same diameter as the annular arm portion.

11. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein the rotor includes protrusions, and a pair of through holes for fitting to the protrusions of the rotor are provided on the surfaces of the annular arm portion and the base portion.

12. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein an effective spring length of the annular arm portion and an effective spring length of the substantially I-shaped arm portion of the slider are substantially the same.

13. A variable resistor according to claim 1, wherein a spring elasticity of the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion are substantially equal.

14. A hearing aid comprising:

a variable resistor including:

a case;

a rotor rotatably mounted in said case, said

rotor being arranged to be rotationally operated from outside of the case;

a substrate provided in said case, said substrate having a collector electrode at an approximately central portion of the surface thereof, and having an arcuate resistor disposed outside said collector electrode so as to be substantially concentric therewith;

a slider mounted on said rotor so as to be rotatable together with said rotor, said slider having an annular arm portion arranged to make sliding contact with said arcuate resistor of said substrate, and having a substantially I-shaped arm portion arranged to make contact with said collector electrode; and

a base portion integral with said slider, said base portion having a folded back structure and being coupled at one end thereof with said annular arm portion and said substantially I-shaped arm portion by said folded-back structure, said base portion extending up to a position corresponding to a tip portion of said annular arm portion and a rear surface of said base portion being supported by said rotor; wherein

said annular arm portion is bent up at a portion thereof;

said substantially I-shaped arm portion extends in a direction that is substantially perpendicular to the

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15. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein said annular arm portion, said substantially I-shaped arm portion, and said base portion are coupled to each other such that said base portion is folded-back, and said annular arm portion, said substantially I-shaped arm portion, and said base portion are disposed in close contact with each other.

16. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein said substantially I-shaped arm portion is raised without folding said substantially I-shaped arm portion and is raised by a portion of the folded-back portion located between said annular arm portion and said base portion in a direction opposite to the bending-up direction of said annular arm portion.

17. A hearing aid according to claim 16, wherein an inclined surface is provided on a bottom surface of the rotor corresponding to the folded-back portion of the slider in the direction opposite to the bending-up direction of the annular arm portion.

18. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein the

case has a lower-end opening portion and the substrate is fixed to the lower-end opening portion of the case.

19. A hearing aid according to claim 14, further comprising protrusions provided on the bottom surface of the rotor and arranged to prevent slipping rotation of the slider with respect to the rotor.

20. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein the substrate includes through holes and lead terminals extend through the through holes in the substrate.

21. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein a sliding contact member for making sliding contact with the arcuate resistor of the substrate is arranged to protrude from the tip portion of the annular arm portion.

22. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein a contact member arranged to contact the collector electrode is arranged to protrude from the tip of the substantially I-shaped arm portion.

23. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein the base portion has a disk configuration having substantially the same diameter as the annular arm portion.

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25. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein an effective spring length of the annular arm portion and an effective spring length of the substantially I-shaped arm portion of the slider are substantially the same.

26. A hearing aid according to claim 14, wherein a spring elasticity of the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion are substantially equal.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A variable resistor is constructed to prevent a slider from backwardly tilting toward a rotor, and to thereby maintain stable contact between the slider and a substrate. In the variable resistor, a rotor and a slider are provided in a case, and a substrate having a collector electrode and an arcuate resistor on the surface thereof is mounted in the lower end portion of the case. In the slider, an integral unit includes an annular arm portion arranged to achieve sliding contact with the arcuate resistor on the substrate, a substantially I-shaped arm portion arranged to contact the collector electrode, and a base portion coupled with the annular arm portion and the substantially I-shaped arm portion defined by a folded-back structure, and the base portion extending up to the vicinity of the position corresponding to the tip portion of the annular arm portion. The rear surface of the base portion is supported by the rotor such that the slider is prevented from backwardly tilting.

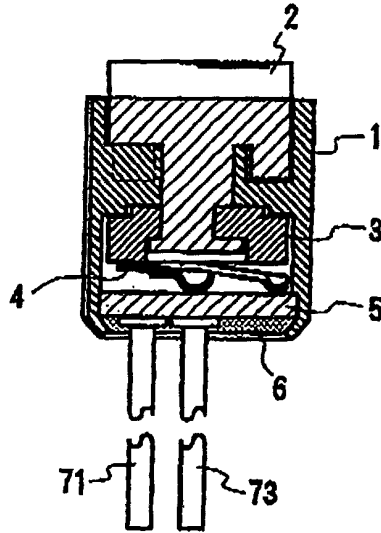
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[NAME OF DOCUMENT.] DRAWINGS

FIG. 1

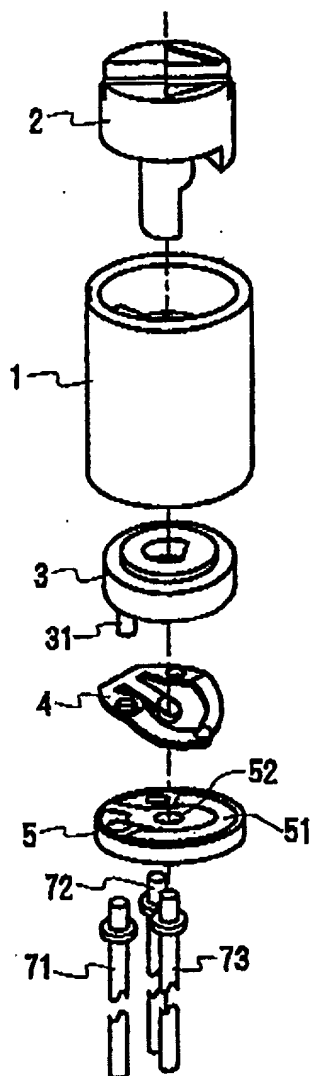


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FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

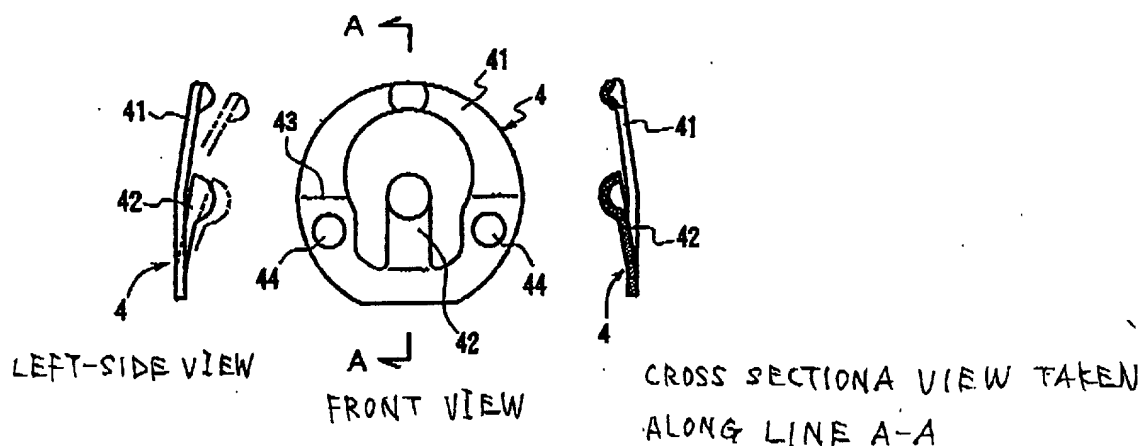
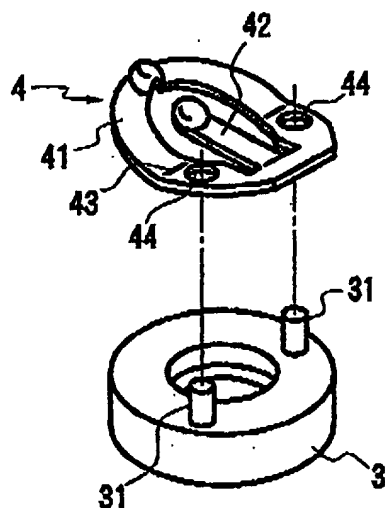


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5A

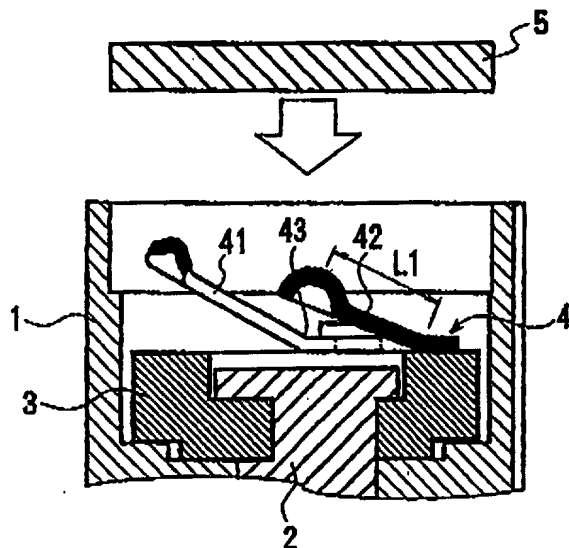
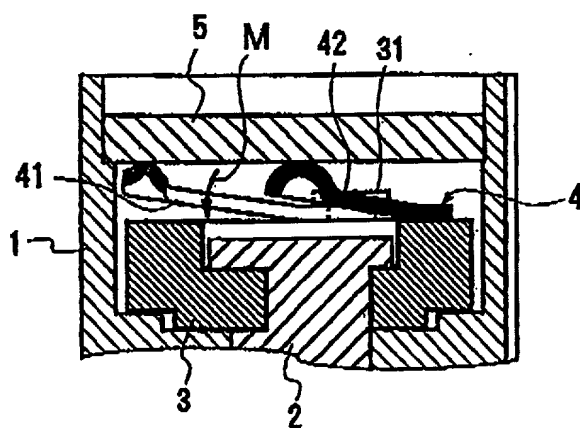


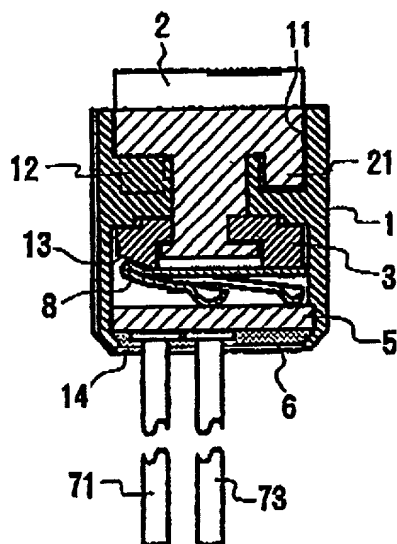
FIG. 5B



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FIG. 6

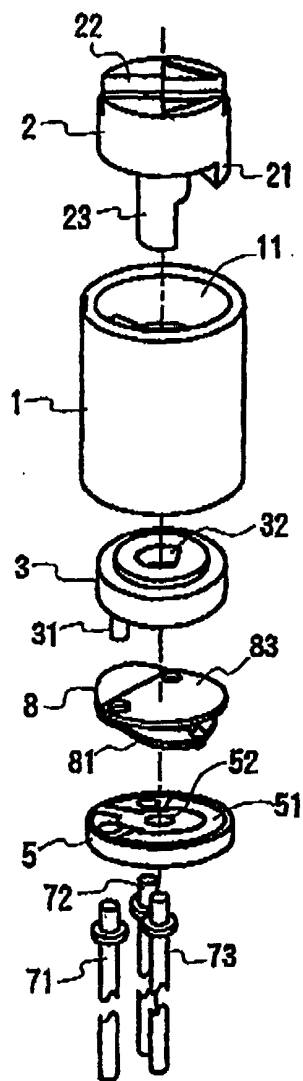


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FIG. 7



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FIG 8

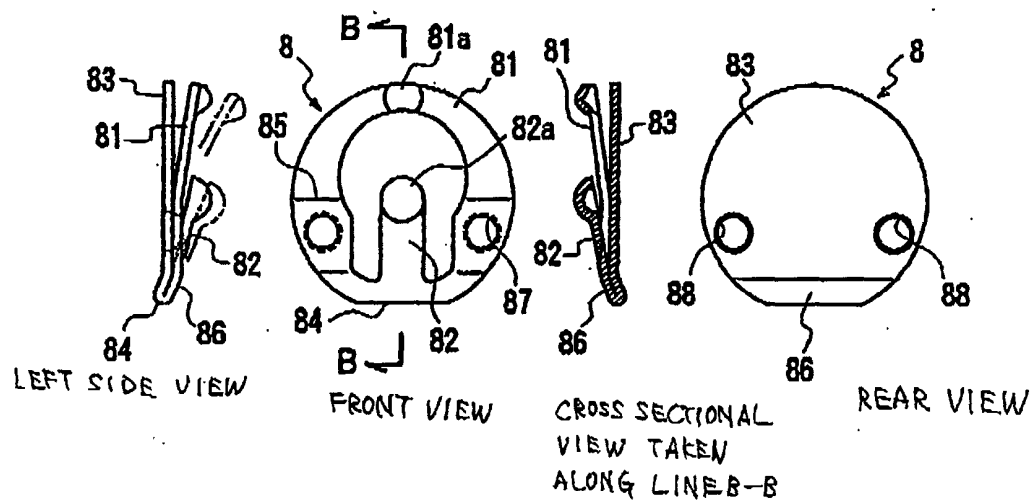
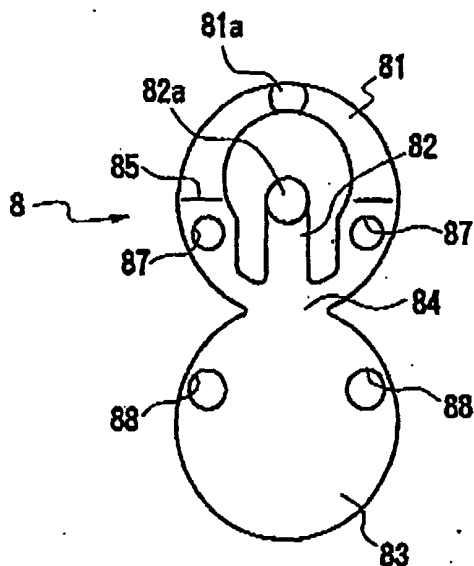


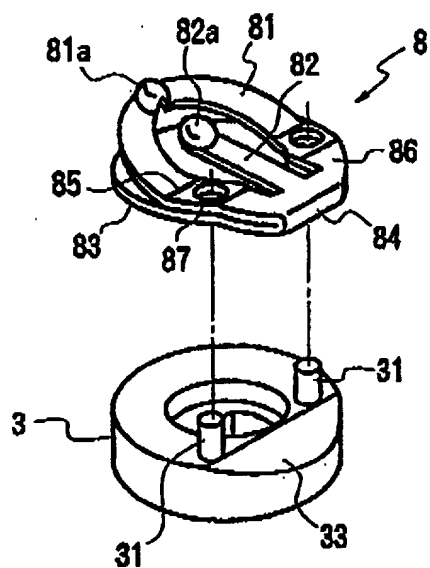
FIG. 9



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FIG. 10



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FIG. 11A

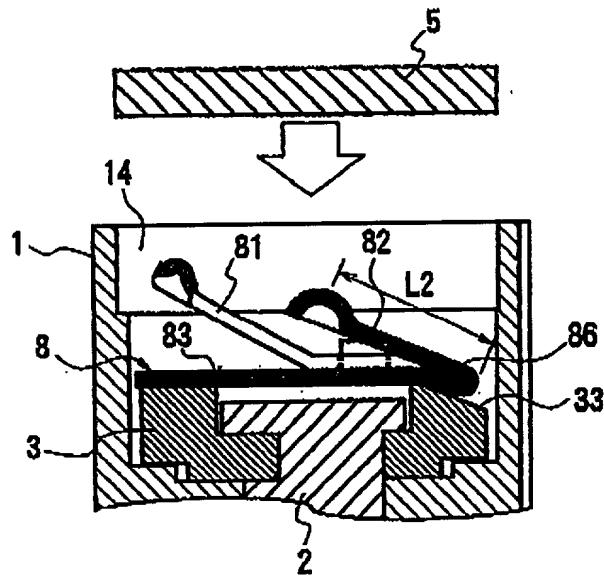


FIG. 11B

